FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1844. [NO. 1397.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96 tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Messrs. Martin & Walter, Messrs. Martin, Starr & Walter, Mr. Benjamin King, Col. Thomas Hadley, Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Allen H. Sanders, Mr. William J. Perryman, Mr. William Carter, Elijah Hayworth, and William Boatwright:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Laws of this State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in several cases then and there to be returned, when and where, as I understand you claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend and object if you think proper.—And as you are not inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent in this State, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to law.

Yours respectfully,
GILES S. McLEAN.
Alfordsville, Feb. 26, 1844. 96tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Barthens Crawly, Mr. Allen H. Sanders and William J. Perryman, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon, Mr. Elias Townsend.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object. And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS McLEAN.
February 15, 1844. 94-6wpd

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffe ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 20, 1844.

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

SPLENDID SCHEMES!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 16, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25 000	10 Prizes of	$2 000
1 do	10 000	10 do	500
1 do	4 000	10 do	400
1 do	3 000	&c.	&c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 half ditto 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 quarter ditto 27 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 11, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 23, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$3 000
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,003
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 32 50

6 capitals of $10,000, amounting to $60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12, for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, March 30, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$10.000	25 Prizes of	$1,000
1 do	3,500	53 do	400
1 do	2,340	200 do	200
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-td-pd

FOR SALE.

25 BBLS. HYDRAULIC LIME;
10 do. Roman Cement,
10 do. calcined Plaster,
100 do. Thomastown Lime,
10 do. rotten Plaster for Manure,
100 bushels Hair, for plastering uses,
100,000 BRICK;

All of which I am desirous to exchange for cash. I am also ready to attend to any work in my line, as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, either in Fayetteville or elsewhere.

The subscriber will be found at his shop, nearly opposite the State Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1844. 93 5w

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.
Fayetteville, Febwuary 6. 92-tf

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others, *vs.* George Stapleton and wife and others.
Petition for sale of Moses.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife, Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Downer, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv $2 75] 95-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

James M. Waddill vs. Thomas Coppedge.

Original Attachment, levied on the undivided interest of Thomas Coppedge in the following Negro Slaves, viz: Sarah, Maria, Cherry, Charlotte, Lewis, Esther, Hester, Green, Eli, Frank, Henderson, Mike, Harriet, Malinda, Emeline, Rebecca, Richmond, Mary, Lucy, Diana, Rachael, Harry, Patience, Albert, Auburn, Phillis, and Dick.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Coppedge, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25] 95-6w

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles from New Haven, and two miles from the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 *per annum*, payable half yearly *in advance;* and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.
C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.

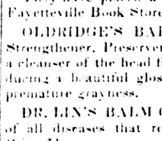
Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Brownell, Rev. Dr. Totten, Rev. Geo. Burgess, and Geo. Sumner, M. D., Hartford, Ct.
Jacob D. Walter and J. M. Mansfield, Esqs., Hamden, Ct.
Rev. Dr. Croswell, Rev. A. B. Chapin, and P. A. Jewett, M. D., New Haven, Ct.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Eastburn and A. B. Ely, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. E. J. Mallett, Providence, R. I.
H. Greeley, J. Winchester, Park Benjamin, and Haynes Lord, Esq., New York City.
Rev. Dr. Dorr, Philadelphia.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
L. Mallett, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

The next session will commence the first Monday in May next.
Hamden, Feb'y 1, 1844. 94

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93*f*



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete. 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.
Just received by E. J. HALE.

ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Books & Stationary

The Poetical Works of Shakespeare, Milton, Homer, Pope, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Gray, Rogers, Byron, Moore, Young, Campbell, Pollok, Longfellow, Bryant, Hemans, Thomson.

Percival's Elegant Extracts; Tatler and Guardian; McKenzie's Works; Peter Pindar's Works; Rasselas; Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh; ditto of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett; Irving's Works; Lord Chesterfield's Works; Lady Montague's Letters & Works; Goethe's Correspondence; Don Quixote; Miller's Rural Sketches; Lady Blessington's Idler in France; Letters of John Adams; Carlyle's Past and Present; Penny Magazine, most approved Selections in 1 vol; Combe's Phrenology; Combe on the Constitution of Man.

Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; ditto to Young Ladies; Young Lady's Friend; Language of Flowers; Poetry of Flowers; Queen of Flowers; Young Lady's Own Book; Hand Book of Needlework

Capt. Ross's Voyage; Embassy to China; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Dr Humphrey's Foreign Tour; A Year in Spain; Parker's Rocky Mountains; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Riley's Narrative; Travels in Egypt; Ellis's Polynesian Researches.

Millwright's Guide; 5000 Receipts; Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; Complete Cookery; 75 Receipts; House Book; Treatise on Cattle; Mason's Parrier; Crabb's English Synonymes

Dictionary of Quotations; Natural History; Infantry and Artillery Tactics; Cooper's Military do.

A great variety of Fine and Cheap Bibles, of all sizes, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books.

Scott's, Henry's, and Mant & D'Oyley's Commentaries on the Bible.

Dwight's Theology; McDowell's ditto; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Buck's Theological ditto; Jones's Church History; Sears' Bible Biography; Barnes' Notes; Miller on Church Government; ditto on Ruling Elders; ditto on Clerical Manners and Habits; Shuckford's Connections; The Preacher, (Skeletons of Sermons;) Philips' Life of Milne; Taylor's Ancient Christianity; History of the Inquisition; Apostolic Fathers; Wayland's Moral Science; Sprague's Lectures on Revivals; Newton on the Prophecies; Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women; Selections from Fenelon; Turner's Sacred History of the World; Young Christian; Great Teacher; Henry's Letters to an Anxious Inquirer; Bishop Doane on Public Catechising; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; Bishop Ives's Manual; Festivals and Fasts; Key to Revelations; Henry's Questions on Assembly's Catechism; Bible Questions; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Cruden's Concordance; Brown's ditto; Calmet's Dictionary; &c &c

A few Law and Medical Books.
A great variety of Books for Children.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 30.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The opening of Spring, to which the mind usually attaches none but the most cheering associations, has this year been marked by an event which has obscured its brightness, and made the season of hopes and of joy mournfully memorable among us. A general gloom has for several days settled over the city, suspending the bustle of life, clothing all countenances with sadness, and filling every mind with solemn musings.

The first hours after the appalling catastrophe of Wednesday last were marked, as might be expected, by high excitement. Astonishment, and a feeling of dismay, mingled with intense and painful curiosity, seized upon the entire community. All tongues were busy in pressing, or in answering, inquiries. Sympathy with the bereaved, lamentations over the public loss, wonder at the astounding dispensation of Providence, and speculations as to the consequences seemed to absorb all minds, and, for the time, to supersede all other thoughts.

As the particulars came, by degrees, to be learned, and the exact extent of the calamity ascertained, the intensity of this feeling in some measure subsided, but there succeeded to it a deeper-seated and more enduring consciousness of the weight of the blow. In the first moment men rushed out of doors, crowded the places of public intelligence, gathered in knots about the streets, and with eager countenances turned to every newcomer for further intelligence; while, within doors, female sensibility yielded its ever-ready sympathy to the agonized wives and bereaved orphans of the dead. Probably there were few families in Washington which on the night of that day enjoyed their wonted rest.

The next day crowds poured down to the wharf where the bodies were expected to be landed, and, though long disappointed, continued to wait, hour after hour, till at length the minute guns from below announced the departure of the coffins from on board the Steamer, and the commencement of their melancholy route up to the city. As the boat which bore them approached her landing place, the surrounding shores were covered with spectators, while a long line of carriages stood in waiting to follow in the train which bore the remains of the dead. Six hearses, in horrid contiguity, stood side by side, and received in succession their sad freight, as the coffins, borne by Seamen and followed each by an escort of Naval Officers, were brought along through a lane of sympathizing citizens, who opened to the right and left to let them pass. More than sixty carriages followed to the Presidential Mansion, whither the dead were carried by the President's particular desire, and deposited in the East Room. Yes, in that vast apartment so often the scene of brilliant festivity—so often echoing the strains of joyous music and the mingled voices of the gay—now converted, by the act of God, into a sepulchral chamber, cold and silent as the grave. Here they were visited during the whole of Friday, by numerous groups, moved by that deep irresistible feeling which draws us to spectacles of terror and of grief. The upper parts of the coffins were open, the countenances of the dead, (with one exception,) being exposed to the public view, covered, however, with plates of glass.

Saturday was fixed upon for the Funeral Ceremonies, which were conducted with appropriate order and solemnity. The aspect of the Pennsylvania avenue forcibly called up the remembrance of the scene when General Harrison's lamented honored corpse was borne along it to the tomb. Although the chief market day, and the busiest day of the week with all classes of venders, the bustle of business was hushed at an early hour, the streets were silent, though full of moving masses, the stores and places of business being universally closed, and many of them hung with the drapery of mourning. Notwithstanding that thousands from other cities and from the country were added to the thousands of the metropolis, to witness the solemn rites and funeral pomp of the occasion, yet the order and decorum which reigned throughout were not less gratifying than the entire exemption of the day from the slightest accident.

The expectation of the people now, as at the Funeral of Gen. Harrison, thronged the avenue with waiting multitudes hours before the Procession made its appearance. The perfect silence observed in the gathered throngs, and the clouded gloom of the sky, sensibly deepened the solemnity of the scene.

At the Presidential Mansion, the Officers of Government, civil, military, and naval, the Foreign Ministers, Members of Congress, of both Houses, and relatives and personal friends of the deceased, had the *entre* at an early hour. Before the bodies were removed, appropriate religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, the Rev. Dr. Laurie, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Georgetown.

The Procession was then formed, and presented an imposing *coup d'œil*; the Funeral escort (composed of United States troops and Volunteers in their beautiful uniforms) b[illegible]ing the column.

Then, in the order an[illegible]d [illegible]ast, came the bodie[illegible]each [illegible]ac-companied by c[illegible]all-bearers, and othe[illegible]ing relatives of each s[illegible]Pre-sident's carriage. [illegible]and [illegible]'s [illegible] of Depa[illegible]rs, tives in Congress, [illegible]lges, Auditors, &c., together wit[illegible] of several civic societies.

[The body of Mr. Maxey [illegible] them, the family having alread[illegible] for sepulture to his home in M[illegible]

While this sad array was mo[illegible]on, minute guns were fired and tolled at measured intervals.

In this manner the bodies were borne to the Congressional burying ground, where the military halted, and, forming in line in front of the gate, received the hearses with military honors and funeral dirges. After the coffins were taken from the hearses and placed in charge of the pall-bearers, the civic procession entered the grave-yard, and religious services again took place upon depositing the coffins in the large receiving vault, where they will for the present remain, awaiting their final disposal, as shall hereafter be determined.

The line of military companies, carriages, horse-men, public societies, and private individuals extended upwards of a mile.

It falls not within our province to attempt any thing like a religious improvement of this distressing dispensation of an inscrutable Providence. That will be performed more fitly by those whose place calls them to the sad duty. To us may be permitted, however—may, it were unnatural and unbecoming wholly to forbear—the expression of those thoughts which a calamity that fills all hearts with grief calls up in every mind. And may we not say, that in this catastrophe, as in the sudden removal of President Harrison, there is an obvious rebuke of that spirit of vaunting confidence which certainly forms a shade in our character as a people! That arm which has both uplifted and thus far upheld us, but which we are all too prone to forget, terribly and signally smote us, in both instances, in the very act and hour of our high exultation. Let us learn, for our country as for ourselves, to depend for true glory upon our rectitude of conduct; to hope with trembling; to unite with our confidence in Heaven a sense of our own weakness and dependence. And are we not admonished, by the unlooked-for instantaneous occurrence of so overwhelming a destruction, to preserve, in our brightest moments of festive joy, a chastened spirit? Let the bitterness of our party strifes with each other be subdued by the remembrance that we are in the presence of One who is stronger than all parties, the lifting of whose hand ends us in a moment, and through whose omnipotent will alone any of our parties can achieve either its own true honor or the country's good. And yet another lesson. Let us be taught, by the issue of this sad event, not too much to envy the success of those who, though raised by Providence to posts of the highest dignity and power, can so soon, even in the first hours of their success, be torn from their newfound honors and placed at the bar of the King of Kings.

We are very glad to hear that Capt. Stockton, who, though not seriously wounded, was so much stunned by the explosion as for some days to threaten serious consequences, is gradually recovering.

Narrow Escape of the President.—Although, as we have already remarked, and are happy on inquiry to find, that no accident occurred at the Funeral of last Saturday, or, indeed, in the course of the day, a narrow escape was experienced by the President of the United States, who, in returning from the Congress Burial Ground in a carriage, with his son, Mr. John Tyler, had his life jeoparded and saved in a manner almost providential. It seems the horses attached to the carriage took fright, or started at the foot of the Capitol, and galloped off at a most furious rate along Pennsylvania avenue, which at the time was crowded with hacks and vehicles of every description, and persons on horseback and on foot returning from the Funeral. When we saw the carriage, as with the utmost rapidity it passed Seventh street, the danger of its coming in collision with other carriages seemed imminent; but the horses, although galloping at the top of their speed, fortunately were kept in a pretty straight course along our broad avenue, where there was room enough for other horses and carriages to get out of the way. The horses in the President's carriage continued their course at full speed, notwithstanding every effort of the driver, assisted by Mr. John Tyler, jr. to stop them. When the carriage reached a point opposite Gallabrun's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses, and thus the President, Mr. John Tyler, jr., and the driver were most seasonably and happily rescued from their perilous situation.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

"FOR LIFE IS BUT AN HOUR."

They rise, and pass, and fall, like waves upon the sea,
The mighty and the weak, the good and bad alike;
Sinner and saint, and all, plunge in eternity
When twangs the dreadful gong for grim-faced Death to strike!

Of all the countless millions of the written past,
Not one remains—and yet how few prepare to die!
Were hours minutes, so many seconds would be cast
Upon the things of earth—so few beyond the sky!

Of late a gifted mortal, one of earthly might,
Spoke words of hope and wisdom to a mourning friend:
* "An hour—but an hour—ere *thine*, ...s *her* long flight,
"*For life is but an hour*—prepare THOU to ascend!"
And ere the hour pealed, the *speaker's* tongue was cold:
Death paled his parted lips, but banished not their smile—
Struck the bright minute-hand† into the fretted gold,
And, life's race being o'er, thus marked the final

* These words were spoken by the lamented Upshur, just before his death, to a friend who had lost the partner of his bosom.

† The blow which killed the late Secretary of State, broke [illegible]tal of his watch, and struck the point hand into the face. Thus it still re[illegible]naps will for ever, marking the precise [illegible]losion—FOURTEEN MINUTES AND THREE-T FOUR O'CLOCK.

Country Dealers.—Never, says [illegible]se Journal, trade at a store which advertise. They don't do [illegible]ch at such stores, and alw[illegible]sell of any.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We have several pretty good Clay Songs sent us, which we generally lay aside, considering that singing time has not arrived yet. We waive our scruples, however, in favor of the Ladies. The following goes to a well known and favorite air of 1840:

THE CLAY GIRL'S SONG.

TUNE—"*Old Rosin the Beau.*"

If ever I consent to be married,
(And I am not quite sure but I may)
The lad that I give my fair hand to,
Must stand by the Patriot, CLAY.
Must stand by the Patriot, Clay, &c.

He must toil in this great undertaking,
Be instant by night and by day;
Contend with the Demon of Party,
And vote for the Patriot, CLAY.

In the heat of the battle, no flinching,
But firm to his post, come what may;
He's the lad that is just to my liking
Who stokes for the Patriot, CLAY.

Though his locks may be brilliant as morning,
His countenance lovely as May;
In my heart there's no place, not a corner,
For any who don't go for CLAY.

Now look to it, all ye young gallants,
The times will admit no delay;
Would you win the frank heart of this maiden,
You must work for the Patriot, CLAY.

Then I'll tender my hand at the altar,
To one who is able to say,
"The battle is fought, my beloved,
And won for the Patriot, CLAY."

The Quiz Quizzed.—On a recent occasion of a medical professor delivering practical lectures to the public, a gawky fellow thought he had devised a mode of turning the laugh against the doctor. He mounted the stage and on being questioned as to his disorder, said, very gravely—

'Why, I'm a liar.'

'Sad disorder, sir, but perfectly curable,' said the doctor.

'Well,' said the man, 'but I've a worse nor that, I've lost my memory.'

'Quite curable, also,' added the doctor.—'But I must make my preparations. Come again after dinner, and I will be ready for you; but pay down five shillings.

The man, who had intended to have his fun gratis, resisted, but the doctor declared he never let any one down from the stage till he had paid something.

'Besides,' said the doctor, 'how can I trust you! You say you are a liar, and have no memory, so you will either break your promise or forget all about it."

A loud laugh from the crowd expressed their acquiescence in the justice of the claim, and the poor fool *nolens volens*, was compelled to lay down the cash. No one supposed he would come again, but he still hoped that he might turn the tables, and presented himself at the appointed hour. The doctor received him with great gravity, and addressing the audience, said—

'Gentlemen may think it a joke, but I assure them on the honor of a gentleman, that is a very serious affair; and I hereby engage to return the money, if the bystanders do not acknowledge the cure, and that I am fairly entitled to the reward."

The man sat down—was furnished with a glass of water—the doctor produced a box of flattened black pills, and to show that they were perfectly innocent, affected to swallow three or four himself. He then gave one to the man, who after many wry faces, bit into it—started up, spitting and sputtering and exclaimed—

'Why, hang me, if it isn't cobbler's wax!'

'There,' said the doctor, lifting up both hands, 'did any body ever witness so sudden, so miraculous a recovery?—He is evidently cured of lying, for he has told the truth instantly, as to memory, my good fellow,' continued he, patting him on the back, 'if you ever forget this, call on me, and I'll return you the money.'

An Humble Confession.—The Onondaga Standard, a staunch Van Buren paper, in reply to the threats of the Charleston Mercury, thus pleads for a more favorable consideration from the "chivalry" of the South:

"We have suffered all kinds of reproaches from our opponents at home for the manner in which our party has sustained Southern measures and Southern men. Possessing two-thirds of the population, the wealth, the intelligence, and all that is necessary to make us a great people, we have had less than one-third of the Government patronage, while at the same time we have paid more than two-thirds of the revenue necessary to keep this same Government in motion. *We have voted for odious resolutions, and humbled ourselves in a variety of ways, to which it is humiliating even to refer.* For this we have been called dough-faces, and been taunted and jibed to a degree that would do honor to one of Fox's martyrs. And now, after all this—after having voted for four Southern Presidents—we wish a Northern man, and your reply is "We will not so much as look unless he is wholly at *our* service."

"The number of journeymen shoemakers in the United States is estimated at 150,000!"

The St. Louis New Era truly remarks that all these have a deep interest in the protective tariff, for if the shoes made by the pauper labor of Europe were permitted to be introduced free of duty, nearly all the shoemakers of the United States would be thrown out of employment. The actual working men have a deeper interest in the maintenance of a fair protective duty on foreign articles than any other class of people. The heavy establishments of Europe, who hire their workmen at ten cents per day, could crush all our infant establishments if the protective arm of our Government were withdrawn.

Salt.—The Liverpool is now selling at lower rates, than at any previous period for the last 20 years, and the American article lately introduced into the market, (a fine article) put up in Tierces of 280 lbs., weighing about 50 lbs. more than the ordinary Sack, has been sold in large quantities at $1 25 per Sack, which is 25 to 40 per cent. below the price of the imported article.

Richmond Whig.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will this week, we are informed, report his bill to reduce the Tariff. We have an inkling of what it will be on the subject of Iron, viz:

	Present Duty.	*Proposed Duty.*
Bar Iron, per ton,	$17	$14
Rolled do. do.	25	20

The new duties, according to Free Trade statements of the British cost, will still be more than 50 per cent. on ordinary qualities. On what principle are these duties levied? Are not the Committee perfectly aware that half so much duty on this particular article would, by stopping our own Iron works, produce more Revenue? How then can they condemn a Protective Tariff yet support their own bill?

The fact is, that this duty is arranged to prevent a general rebellion in Pennsylvania and save the State to Van Buren. But it is effort and principle thrown away. 'The party' in that State have evinced, by their tame servility through twelve years of deadly hostility to Pennsylvania interests by Van Buren and his 'Free Trade' allies, their utter recklessness of their State interests, while the People have about concluded to cut the whole concern. They may as well, then, serve the Iron interest the same as all others, for they cannot coax Pennsylvania into voting again for Van Buren. She has rejected him twice out of three times that he has asked her vote, and she will do it a third time in 1844.—*New York Tribune.*

HARDWARE.

See the table of prices subjoined. The reader will there see the comparison between the prices in '44 and those in '41. The policy of the Tariff is triumphantly sustained.

Comparative Statement of the Duties on Foreign Hardware, at the lowest rate under Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, which reached its lowest or minimum point on the 30th June, 1841, compared with prices at the present date:

Anvils, which paid a duty on the above date, of 2 cents per lb., now pay 2½ cents per lb., and are sold at the same price to the consumer.

Butt Hinges, which now pay a large duty, are the same price as at the lowest rate of the Compromise Bill.

Blacksmiths' Hammers, are the same as Hinges.

Iron, in bars, for country use, now pays a higher rate of duty than in 1841, and at the present time is sold (both American and foreign) at $10 less per ton.

Cut Nails, of every quality, are 25 per cent. lower than in 1841, or at any time previous.

Sad or Smoothing Irons, which now pay a much larger duty than in 1841, are 10 per cent. lower, of American manufacture, and much better in quality than any English ever imported.

Iron Wire, on which there is a large duty, is 15 per cent. lower than in 1841.

Wrought Nails, of the same quality as English, are as low as they ever were imported, and are paying a high duty.

Saws, of all kinds, are lower at this time than they ever were imported at the lowest rate of duty; they now pay a high duty, and can be purchased lower than at any former period ever known, under the lowest rate of duty.

Iron, or Wood Screws, of American manufacture, an article of immense consumption, can now be purchased 15 per cent. lower than the English screws ever were imported; they are a great deal better in quality than the English, which are now paying a high duty.

Iron Chains, of every description, are much lower than in 1841, under the lowest point of the Compromise, and pay a high duty.

Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, and Cutlery, which now pay a duty of 7½ per cent. more than under the lowest rate of the Compromise Bill, are 7½ to 10 per cent. lower than at any former period ever known.

The above comparison will apply to the cost of goods, both English and American, since the 1st Jan'y 1841.

Richmond Whig.

THE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS AS AFFECTED BY THE TARIFF.

From The Plebeian of Wednesday.

"We inform The Tribune that they not only 'will be bigger,' but that they are already *40 per cent. bigger.* After making allowance for the rise in the price of raw cotton and wool, there is an advance over and above the rise in the raw material of full 40 *per cent.* on the aggregate of our manufactures. Is there any fact conceded in this neighbor? We do not select out a few articles that have risen in price, but we say the rise in cotton and woollen goods in general, though some few articles may have fallen in price. The same of hardware—the price, on the aggregate of our consumption, has risen materially, and this you have admitted again and again. You also have admitted that there is a rise in woollen and cotton goods since last spring. Now, as the rise in the raw material is only about *one-fourth* of the rise in the manufactured article, how are you to account for the remaining *three-fourths?* Refer it to the Tariff of '42, neighbor, and back out of a position that even you, with all your art of prevaricating, cannot maintain. Why publish your tables of prices in Jan. 1841, and Jan. 1843? Every man, who knows any thing, knows very well that the Whig Tariff went into operation the latter part of the year 1842, and the 1st of Jan. 1843 was too soon to witness its effects upon prices. But it has now been in operation the whole of the year 1843, and the result is, in January and February of 1844, without any material change in the currency, we find the prices of manufactures *increased*, and still *increasing*, and the prices of agricultural much *less* and still *declining*. This is the result of the infamous Whig Tariff of 1842; and such will continue to be its result, until a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President erases it from the statute-book, which they will do the first session under Mr. Van Buren's administration, if it lasts even so long."

Lying is so easy and natural with *The Plebeian*, that it should stick to that, which it understands, and not attempt argument, which it is incapable of. We have *never* admitted *once*, much less 'again and again,' that the aggregate cost of Hardware most thoroughly, and are well satisfied with the result.

And now to Cotton and Woollen fabrics. The highest Protection accorded to any interest enjoyed by the Cotton Manufacture [illegible] Tariff really tends to increase prices and [illegible] it is here. Now the Ordinary price is so high [illegible] at all a price of [illegible] once detect it. The signature [illegible] for is well done, [illegible] ly so, but the filling up [illegible] ngled.—*Charles-ton Courier*

The Louisville Journal says [illegible] of Judge Porter's having [illegible] large legacy is erroneous [illegible] to-pin, but nothing [illegible]

ly on reading the above article in the Plebeian, we applied to the long established and well known Commission House of J. P. Nesmith & Co. 50 Pine-st. which is engaged entirely in the wholesale disposition of substantial Cotton Goods direct from the Manufactories. They promptly furnished us the following table of comparative prices of precisely the same descriptions and qualities of the kinds of Goods sold by them in February, 1842, and February, 1844, respectively, viz:

Brown Sheetings:	Feb. 1842.	Feb. '44.	*Bleached* Sheetings:	Feb. 1842.	Feb. '44.
Waltham A.	11⅞	10½	Waltham A.	13½	11½
" B.	10½	9½	" B.	11½	10¼
" W.	12½	11½	" W.	14	12½
			Hamilton	16	13
Drillings:					
Stark Drills	8¾	8¾	Stark Drills	9½	9½
Flannels:					
Canton	9½	8½			
Shirtings:			Sea Island	13½	12¾

Here, it will be seen, that instead of an increase from this time, 1842, (when the Tariff was lowest) in the manufacturers' prices of Cotton Goods, there is a positive *reduction*, averaging 10 per cent., although raw Cotton has risen in the same time, until Cotton is now 25 per cent. higher than in 1842. (See yesterday's Cotton Circular of Rising & Harris, Free Trade Cotton Brokers, 57 Wall-street, which states the average price of fair New Orleans Cotton in 1842 at 7¼c. and its present average price 9¼ cents.) If, however, Cotton were as high in Feb. 1842, as at present, there would still be a clear reduction of 10 per cent. on the above Cotton Goods below the low-duty prices of that year. Need we, ought we, to waste more time in refuting The Plebeian's wholesale assertions? Let us be clearly understood. That there has been an advance since 1842 in Broadcloths and some descriptions of *Woollen* Goods, we believe, *but not in proportion to the advance in Wool.* That most goods are somewhat higher now than *last* year this time, when several causes conspired to reduce them below all precedent and ruin may producers, we do not doubt. But last Spring the Tariff was the same as now; the nature of the controversy as well as the demand of The Plebeian, compels us to compare the present high Tariff prices with those which prevailed under the lowest duties. And we defy The Plebeian to bring any respectable house to certify that there has been any such advance in goods as it asserts, comparing present prices with those of either 1841 or 1842.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"FREE TRADE."

The following extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, in 1832, gives a lively picture of the effects of "Free Trade." There is no doubt of the truth of what is here said. It is not "Free Trade," for that is a chimera of the imagination; it is the British Colonial system, the advocates of these measures wish to fasten on us. We must return to the old state of Colonial Vassalage, when it was thought inexpedient to allow the Colonies to manufacture so much as a *hole-nail.* Such will be the blessed truths of what is facetiously termed "Free Trade!"

"When gentlemen have succeeded in their design of an immediate or gradual destruction of the American System, what is their substitute? Free Trade! The call for free trade is as unavailing as the cry of a spoiled child, in its nurse's arms, for the moon or stars that glitter in the firmament of heaven. It never has existed, it never will exist. Trade implies at least two parties. To be free, it should be fair, equal and reciprocal. But if we throw our ports wide open to the admission of foreign productions, free of all duty, what ports of any foreign nation shall we find open to the free admission of our surplus produce? We may break down all barriers to free trade on our part, but the work will not be complete until foreign powers shall remove theirs. There would be freedom on one side, and restrictions, prohibitions and exclusions on the other. The bolts and the bars, and the chains of all other nations will remain undisturbed. It is indeed possible, that our industry and commerce would accomodate themselves to the unequal and unjust state of things; for such is the flexibility of our nature, that it binds itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner incarcerated in a jail, after a long time becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down the passing days of his confinement.

"Gentlemen deceive themselves; it is not Free Trade that they are recommending to your acceptance. It is in effect, the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt; if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially to the re-colonization of these States into the commercial dominion of Great Britain.

PROTECTION, COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

There arrived at the port of New York from Foreign ports in the month of February, *One Hundred and Twenty-three* vessels, of which 101 were American, 12 British, 5 Swedish, 7 German, and 5 of other nations; 34 of them Ships, 40 Brigs, 24 Barks, 34 Schooners and 1 Sloop of War. The number of packages of goods deposited in the Public Stores for inspection were

In 1843.		In 1844.	
Jan.	3,588	Jan.	8,130
Feb.	3,267	Feb.	10,771
Total	6,855	Total	18,901

The gross receipts of Revenue from Customs at this port were

	In 1843.	In 1844.
In January	$538,056	$1,876,615
" February	392,216	2,169,110
Total	$1,010,272	$4,045,725

Or nearly *quadruple* in '44 the amount

[illegible] is more the Receipts of Customs for the first [illegible] months of 1844 exceed EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being at the rate of nearly *Fifty Millions per annum!*

How a Protective Tariff does destroy Commerce and Revenue!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Counterfeit Bills.—We were yesterday shown a fifty dollar counterfeit note of the Bank of Georgetown, No. 174 [illegible] payable to Benjamin King, dated 4th May, 1843, and signed D. L. M'Kay, Cashier, and J. W. Cruchman, President. The plate is so [illegible] at all a point of [illegible] once detect it. The signature [illegible]

FROM THE MOBILE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA—THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE!

We had the good fortune to be present at the Great Mass Convention of the Whigs of Louisiana, which assembled at New Orleans on Thursday last, and our readers may expect from us a full account of the proceedings. We wish it were in our power to gratify them. We wish we could command the language to describe the glorious scene as it really was, and enable others to realize to some extent the spirit that animated—the feeling that pervaded that immense assemblage of THE PEOPLE. But it is impossible for us to do it justice—it is in vain to attempt to convey to others not present, the impression produced on our own mind. It should have been seen, been participated in, to be appreciated. It was not a Convention of Delegates, but literally a MIGHTY GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE! Every Parish in the State, we learn, was fully represented, and the number thus congregated together was variously estimated at from *six* to *ten thousand!* It was a proud day for Louisiana.

Mr. Clay.—The multitude that called upon Mr. Clay was so immense that the parlor of St. Charles Hotel could not contain them. He was loudly called for by the vast concourse of citizens outside the Hotel, and had to make his appearance on the portico, from which he thanked the assemblage for their kindness and friendly feeling towards him. His remarks were brief and beautifully delivered, and he retired amidst a burst of enthusiasm that shook the welkin with resounding acclamations. Mr. Clay said,

"You call for a speech from me, my fellow-citizens; it is not proper that I should make a speech, and *I will not make a speech.* But this I may say to you, you are engaged in a good cause, an honest cause, a glorious cause; the principles which you are advocating tend to the advancement of the prosperity of the Republic. *I will tell you that from all quarters—from the farthest corners of Maine to the extremest points of Louisiana, the signs of the times are propitious, and not a speck obscures the horizon.* GO ON, THEN! GO AHEAD!"

Louisiana has thus commenced in good earnest, the campaign of '44. That she will give her vote to Mr. Clay by an overwhelming majority, there is no earthly doubt. The spirit that is awakened there cannot but ensure success.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

FIRST WHIG RALLY FOR 1844!

An immense assemblage of the Whigs of our City convened last evening at and around the Tabernacle, in obedience to the call of our General Committees, to open the campaign of 1844, for Henry Clay. The spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing at an early hour, and when the meeting was called to order every inch of sitting or standing room was densely packed with eager and enthusiastic Whigs. One of the galleries was reserved for Ladies and their attendant Gentlemen, and this alone, though well filled, offered any chance for a seat after 7 o'clock; while the orchestra was graced with the presence of many of our best female vocalists. At 8 o'clock hundreds were obliged to leave, from the absolute incapacity of the building to contain them in any way, though every aisle and outer passage was filled to its utmost capacity. There cannot have been less than 5,000, and we think there were nearer 6,000, who attended this meeting, though hardly half the number were enabled to participate at any one time in the proceedings.

After a few pertinent remarks by the President, and a spirited Ode by the Choir, which was ably led by Mr. Bell, the answers of eminent Whigs to the invitations of the Committee were read by Henry E. Davies, Esq. to which followed the Oration of D. Francis Bacon, Esq. on '*The Time, The Purpose, and The Man.*' It was listened to with profound interest throughout by that immense and uncomfortably crowded audience, who testified by their repeated outbursts of cheering and their rapturous, prolonged applause at the close, their thorough appreciation of its exalted merit.

Pennsylvania.—At a Whig State Convention for this State, held at Harrisburg this week, Gen. Joseph Markle was nominated as the candidate of the Whigs for the office of Governor at the ensuing election.

Delaware.—A mass Convention of the Whigs of this gallant little State was held at New Castle on the 22d ult. A long series of resolutions were adopted, embodying the principles of the Whig policy, and nominating Henry Clay for the office of President, and John M. Clayton for Vice President.

TENNESSEE.

A General Convention of the Whigs of Middle Tennessee was held at Nashville on the 22d ult. The Nashville Whig says of those who composed it:

[illegible] such a glorious gathering, composed of [illegible] and show of the best of men of the first [illegible] and respectability, who were inspired with all that generous ardor and noble enthusiasm which characterize men who are battling for the right.

"The nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency was received with bursts of applause. There was no hesitation—no doubts of the expediency of the measure the mass of the people are for him, and their delegates in nominating him only gave distinct utterance to the wishes and feelings of their constituents. On [illegible] matter there is but one opinion among the Whigs [illegible] bout the [illegible]—they are for 'Clay first, Clay [illegible] time.'

[illegible] of the Convention eloquent and [illegible] by Gov Jones, John [illegible]ollum, of Smith, C[illegible]

[illegible]SSEE.

[illegible]ed by the Whig [illegible]ouisville [illegible] of forming [illegible] that portion of the [illegible]ollowing the Delegates to the [illegible]l Convention. Twenty-four [illegible]ty-six counties were fully re[illegible] Delegates, and there was be[illegible]large attendance on the part of [illegible]

[illegible]ollowing gentlemen were chosen [illegible] of President and Vice President:

For the first Congressional district Thomas A. R. Nelson; for the second district Robert H. Hinds; and for the third district John H. Crozier. In addition to the above, eight or ten gentlemen were selected from each district as assistant Electors.

William G. Brownlow, from the first district, James M. Toole, from the second, and Luke Lea, from the third, were elected Delegates to the Whig National Convention which is to meet at Baltimore on the 1st day of May next. Their alternates are, Charles H. Coffin, Daniel L. Coffin, and James Williams.

William Heiskell was President of the Convention, which continued in session two days, during which time much interesting business was transacted.

Light in a Dark Corner!—We are glad to have good tidings from benighted Missouri. Recent accounts give token of the uprising of the people and the consequent prostration of Loco Focoism throughout the State. A letter, under date of St. Louis, 12th inst., says:—"Organization and preparation for action are going on with heartiness and unanimity. Every Whig heart beats with one pulse, and that is for *him* of Ashland. And the sum of the whole matter is, that if Mr. Van Buren is the Locofoco candidate, we proclaim to the great Whig party throughout the land that, unless all human calculations and foresight shall be put to naught, *Missouri will vote for* HENRY CLAY."

"DEMOCRATIC" CREED.

Brough, the Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer, during the last fall published the following as the true "Democratic" creed. It may be necessary to state that he is a true Van Buren "Democrat:"

"*The man who* WAS *a Democrat twenty-five years ago, and entertains the principles NOW, that the party DID twenty five years ago,* AND HAS NOT PROGRESSED WITH THE PARTY, *but remained stationary,* IS JUST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES AND THE PARTY.

"*He is not a Democrat NOW.* Nay, the man who stands in relation to some principles *now* where the Democratic party *did only ten years ago,* IS NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW. *You must change your ground.* If you would be esteemed a Democrat of 1845, YOU MUST ABANDON A PORTION OF YOUR SUPERANUATED FAITH. Twenty-seven years ago, in 1817, the Democratic party in Congress under the Democratic administration of Madison—ESTABLISHED A BANK OF THE U. S. A large portion of the party supposed such an institution constitutional, and all appear to have thought its charter sound policy—and it was not till near twenty years after that the party CHANGED ITS PRINCIPLES in regard to a Bank. If you then, entertain the same principles which you entertained in common with the party twenty five years ago, in relation to this question, you are now in favor of a Bank of the U. S. to be chartered by Congress. If you are, you cannot be a democrat of 1843, though you were in 1816, '18. Ten years ago the party in Ohio were in favor of State Banks, and actually granted by acts of the Legislature, many charters. You doubtless believe, in common with the party in those Bank doctrines; you acted with the party. But the Democracy of Ohio are now opposed to them. If you still adhere to your political faith of 1833, in relation to these MATTERS YOU ARE NOT A DEMOCRAT now. Twenty-five years ago, the Democratic party—the whole country—JUSTIFIED AND SUSTAINED THE *PROTECTIVE TARIFF* of 1828—yet the party as a party is now opposed to a TARIFF for Protection. If you stand in reference to the question, where the party *DID* twenty-five, or only ten years ago, you are *not* with the party now. I might continue this contrast between the Present and Former positions of the Party, upon other questions. But the contrasts upon the subjects of National Bank, State Bank and Tariff are sufficient to sustain my position, that one cannot be a Democrat now, who entertains the same opinions he did twenty-five or even ten years ago, although he may then have acted with the party, and been for that day a good Democrat."

From Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans we learn that on the 17th of February every thing was quiet, both at that port and in Mexico. The Mexican Government have approved of the arrangement made by their Minister in London; hence all difficulties between England and Mexico will be amicably settled. Mr. Bankhead, the new British Minister to Mexico, had not yet arrived, but was looked for daily.

The February instalment, due on the indemnity to the United States, had been paid.

The United States ship *Vincennes*, Capt. Buchanan, was at Vera Cruz, to sail in a few days for Pensacola. She would have sailed on the 10th of February, but was detained by a "norther;" on the 15th information was received that Gen. Thompson had finally concluded his business with the Mexican Government, and intended to leave Mexico immediately for the United States. The *Vincennes* would therefore await his arrival, it being his intention to take passage in that ship. The officers and crew of the Vincennes were all well.

Lieutenant Burry, United States Navy, bearer of despatches from Commodore Dallas, commanding the Pacific squadron, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th of February, from the Pacific, via Mexico, and was to take passage also in the Vincennes.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned yesterday, after having been in session 66 days. We subjoin the closing opinions of the Court:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Meares *v.* Meares, from New Hanover, reversing decree and dismissing the petition. Also, in Garrett *v.* White, in Equity from Washington, directing an action of ejectment to be brought by the Plaintiff—cause retained. Also, in Cannon *v.* Peebles, from Halifax, affirming judgment below. Also, in Mebane *v.* Yancy, in Equity from Caswell, declaring the Plaintiff entitled as Administrator to a share of the interest but to no part of the principal. Also, in Crump *v.* Morgan, in Equity from Montgomery, declaring the marriage null and void.

By Daniel, J. in Walker *v.* Reed, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Aston *v.* Galloway, directing decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in Robinson *v.* Gee, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitaker *v.* Pettway, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Alexander *v.* Littlejohn, from Granville, affirming the judgment below.

Continued for argument.—Oliver's Administrator *v.* Oliver, in Equity from Carteret. Latham, guardian of [illegible] Latham—*ex parte*, from Beaufort. Dewey [illegible] Bowers from Wake. Womble *v.* Battle and Blake [illegible] *Raleigh Register.*

An Oriental Obstructionist.—During the discussion of a ministerial measure in the British House of Commons lately, Sir Robert Peel made some pungent allusions to those who, without having the power actually to defeat his policy, were yet very successful in causing *delay.* Referring to the leaders in this sort of work, he reminded the House that "when travellers in the East *do not want to go too fast*, they put a *jackass* in front

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

One of the most daring and successful onsets upon the Tories by the Whigs during the Revolutionary war, was at Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, of this State. No notice of the battle is found in any history of that period. We understand there was an imperfect relation of it published in a Fayetteville paper twenty-five or thirty years ago. That a memorial of so gallant an act might be revived, and placed within reach of some future historian, we addressed a letter to a distinguished gentleman of Bladen, desiring such information in regard to the affair as he should possess, or be able to collect. The annexed letter from him furnishes a very satisfactory account of the information sought for, and will doubtless be perused by every North Carolinian with much interest. Our respected correspondent, probably through inadvertance, omitted to put down the date of the batle. It was in 1781, and as near as we can ascertain, in the month of July.

BLADEN COUNTY, Feb. 21, 1844.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3d inst., was received, soliciting such information as I possessed, or may be able to collect respecting the battle fought at Elizabethtown, during our revolutionary struggle, between the Whigs and Tories. I have often regretted that the actions and skirmishes which occurred in this and New Hanover county, should have been overlooked by historians. The battle of Elizabethtown deserves a place in history, and ought to be recollected by every true hearted North Carolinian with pride and pleasure. Here sixty men, driven from their homes, their estates ravaged, and houses plundered, who had taken refuge with the Whigs of Duplin, without funds and bare of clothing, resolved to return, fight, conquer, or die. After collecting all the ammunition they could, they embodied and selected Col. Thomas Brown to command. They marched fifty miles through almost a wilderness country before they reached the river, subsisting on jerked beef and a scanty supply of bread. The Tories had assembled, three hundred or more, at Elizabethtown, and were commanded by Slingsby and Godden; the former was a talented man, and well fitted for his station; the latter bold, daring, and reckless, ready to risk every thing to put down the Whigs. Every precautionary measure was adopted to prevent surprize, and to render this the strong hold of Toryism. Not a boat was suffered to remain on the East side of the river. Guards and sentries were regularly detached and posted. When the little band of Whig heroes, after nightfall, reached the river, not a boat was to be found; but it must be crossed, and that speedily; its depth was ascertained by some who were tall and expert swimmers; they to a man cried out, "it is fordable, we can, we will cross it." Not a murmur was heard, and without a moment's delay they all undressed, tied their clothing and ammunition on their heads, (baggage they had none,) each man grasping the barrel of his gun, raised the breech so as to keep the lock above water, descended the banks, and entered the river. The taller men found less difficulty; those of lower stature, were scarcely able to keep their mouths and noses above water; but all safely reached the opposite shore, resumed their dress, fixed their arms for action, made their way through the lowgrounds, then thickly set with cane, ascended the hills which were high and precipitous, crossed the King's road leading through the town, and took a position in its rear.—Here they formed, and in about two hours after crossing a mile below, commenced a furious attack, driving in the Tory sentries and guards; they continued rapidly to advance, keeping up a brisk and well directed fire, and were soon in the midst of the foe, mostly Highland Scotchmen, as brave, as loyal, and highminded, as any of his Majesty's subjects; so sudden and violent an onset for the moment produced disorder; but they were rallied by their gallant leader, and made for a while the most determined resistance. Slingsby fell mortally wounded, and Godden was killed, with most of the officers of inferior grade. They retreated, some taking refuge in houses, others, the largest portion, leaping pell-mell into a deep ravine, since called the Tory Hole. As the Tories had unlimited sway from the river to Little Pee Dee, the Whigs re-crossed, taking with them their wounded. Such was the general panic produced by this action, the Tories became dispirited, and never after were so troublesome. The Whigs soon returned to their homes in safety. In the death of Slingsby, the Tories were deprived of an officer whose place it was difficult to fill: but few were equal to Godden in partizan warfare.

This battle was fought mostly by river planters; men who had sarificed much for their country. To judge of it correctly, it should not be forgotten that the country from Little Pee Dee to the Cabaras was overrun by the Tories. Wilmington was in possession of the British, and Cross Creek of the Tories. Thus situated, the attack made on them at Elizabethtown, assumed much of the character of a forlorn hope; had the Whigs not succeeded, they must have been cut off to a man. If they had fled to the South, thousands would have risen to destroy them; if to the Eastward, the Tories in that case, flushed with victory, would have intercepted their retreat, and they would have sought in vain their former asylum.—This action produced in this part of North Carolina, as sudden and as happy results as the battles of Trenton and Princeton in New Jersey. The contest was unequal, but valor supplied the place of numbers. It is due to Colonel Brown, who when a youth marched with General Waddell from Bladen and fought under Governor Tryon at the battle of Alamance, and was afterwards wounded at the Big Bridge, to say, he fully realized the expectation of his friends, and the wishes of those who selected him to command; and when the history of our State shall be written, this action alone, apart from his chivalric conduct at the Big Bridge, will place him by the side of his compatriots, Horry, Marion, and Sumpter, of the South. It must, it will form an interesting page in our history, on which the young men of North Carolina will delight to dwell. It is an achievement which bespeaks not only the most determined bravery, but great military skill. The most of these men, like the Ten thousand Greeks, were fitted to command. Owen had fought at Camden, Morehead commanded the nine-months' men sent to the South; Robeson and Ervine were the Percy's of the Whigs, and might justly be called the Hotspurs of Cape Fear.

The foregoing narrative was detailed to me by two of the respectable combatants, who now sleep with their fathers; the substance of which I have endeavored to preserve with all the accuracy a memory not very retentive will permit.

A respectable resident of Elizabethtown has recently informed me that he was a small boy at the time of the battle, and lived with his mother in one of the houses to which the Tories repaired for safety; that he has a distinct recollection of the fire of the Whigs, which appeared like one continued stream. Documentary evidence I have none.

NEWBERN, March 5.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE GASTON.

The remains of our beloved and lamented fellow citizen arrived in town about 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, and were interred on Sunday morning. A part of his family, together with other friends, left Raleigh with the body on Wednesday morning. Being enclosed in a lead coffin, it arrived in a state of near'y perfect preservation. His remains were carried to the Catholic Church and deposited there, until the next morning after service at the Church. Agreeably to notice given the night before, the funeral ceremonies commenced at about half past 8 o'clock. The flags of the shipping in port were raised at half mast; the bells of the different Churches commenced tolling, and continued until the services were over. The citizens of the town began to assemble at an early hour; and before nine o'clock, it appeared to us that nearly the whole town, white and colored, were assembled in the Church and in the immediate vicinity. The service was performed by the resident minister, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of which Judge Gaston had, from his youth, been an exemplary member. The ceremony occupied nearly an hour and a half. At the close of this the officiating minister, the Rev. Mr. Quigley, addressed the assembly in a few feeling, appropriate, and truly eloquent remarks, speaking particularly of the character of the deceased as a christian.—He was listened to with deep attention; and doubtless the sketch he gave of the deep and steady principles of piety, exhibited in the life and conversation of our venerated townsman, was recognised by all who knew him as true to the life. About 11 o'clock, his remains were carried to the burying ground, attended we believe by every member of his family living, and followed by far the most numerous procession that we have ever witnessed in Newbern. We heard the number estimated at at least 1500 or 2000 persons. After a brief ceremony at the grave, the body was placed in the family Vault. The funeral obsequies of some other great man may have been attended with more pomp and ceremony. But we doubt if the remains of any one have ever been followed to their last resting place, by those among whom the living had been reared, with more sincere and heartfelt sorrow for their loss, and a deeper feeling of veneration. Although dead his memory will long live, and emit a fragrance grateful and salutary to the living and future generations.—*Newbernian.*

FUNERAL OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE OF MARCH 2.

This day at noon the funeral of the late Nicholas Biddle took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Francis Hopkinson. A very long train of private carriages followed the body, which was borne in a hearse, to Christ Church Burial Ground, in Arch street, below Fifth. The male members of the family and friends of the deceased walked, and formed a procession far more numerous than any of the same character which has been witnessed in Philadelphia since the burial of Bishop White. It was not less remarkable for the class of persons composing it than their numbers. A large proportion of Mr. Biddle's early contemporaries were among those who joined in this last token of respect to his mortal remains.

The interment was made in the family vault. Dr. Dorr, Rector of Christ Church, read the service. The deep affliction of the near relatives added to the regret of all present, and a degree of emotion rarely witnessed at formal obsequies, was visible in the countenances of the multitude standing around the grave.

This would seem to be an occasion to pay a tribute to the memory of Nicholas Biddle, a man on whom above all others, once centered the attention of this community, and whose influence was felt wherever the commerce of our country extended. It was his misfortune to have acquired by his talents and perseverence a degree of power which affected thousands, directly or indirectly, in the interests which most men hold dearest. To gain or to maintain his favor was their policy and their study. Flattered by these for selfish ends; courted by others whose ambition it was merely to be numbered among his associates or to enjoy his society; loved by many for the genuine liberality of his feelings; respected by all for his unquestioned abilities—he occupied a position which few men might not envy, which no man could hold without a proud consciousness of power and prosperity. It is not for us, particularly in a paragraph hastily penned, to trace the causes of a change in the opinion which a portion of the community experienced. It was sufficient, with parallel causes, to wound a spirit anxious to merit the common approbation. The wound was fatal. Nor can it be deemed a disparagement of the victim's character that it was so. It were strange, indeed, had it been otherwise. Time and circumstances will alone show how far his own acts or intentions merited the censure to which they were exposed. If we judge from the exhibition of this day, the feelings of many who were his opponents have been softened. The hostility which pursued the living followed not the dead; and perhaps there are few who would now speak of Nicholas Biddle except as a citizen whose public spirit and capacity were the boast of his native city, and whose social qualities of intellect and heart were the ornament of its most valued society.

A writer in the Telegraph says: 'I do not blame an Englishman for loving England, but an American who prefers English labor and English manufacture to American, to that made at his own door and by his own neighbors, is at least an American with English feelings, and should expect honors from England, if he got them any where.' And we say so too.

Great Bank Robbery.—The Madison branch of the State Bank of Indiana was forcibly entered on the night of the 26th ult. and robbed of the large sum of $27,370. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, and an additional $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

CLAY CLUB.

THE next regular meeting of the Club will be held on Monday evening the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock.

THE CABINET.—By the following announcement in the Intelligencer of Thursday last, it will be seen that the office of Secretary of State has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Calhoun,—an appointment which, if we may judge from the tone of the newspapers, has given very general satisfaction to all parties:—

"The Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was yesterday nominated to the Senate by the President of the United States to fill the office of Secretary of State, and, before the Senate adjourned for the day, the nomination was unanimously confirmed. This is an appointment upon which we can conscientiously congratulate the country. However we may have differed from this distinguished citizen on important questions of domestic policy, we are happy in the belief that, in the station to which he has been called, under circumstances well calculated to flatter an honest pride in him, he will do honor to himself and to his country."

Whether or not Mr. Calhoun will accept the appointment, is not yet known, though it is said to be the belief and desire of his friends at Washington that he will do so.

James M. Mason of Virginia, it is rumored, will be nominated as Secretary of the Navy; and another rumor gives the nomination to Wm. C. Rives.

Gov. Shannon of Ohio has been nominated as Minister to Mexico, in the place of the Hon. Waddy Thompson, resigned. And Capt. Wm. C. Bolton, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy.

The Hon. William A. Graham is yet quite sick at Greensborough, continuing too unwell to be removed to his home. His disease had been of a serious nature, and his friends have felt deep anxiety as to it's termination. But by the mail on Sunday we were cheered with the gratifying intelligence that he was improving; and on Tuesday we learnt that he continues to grow better, and that his physicians were relieved from all apprehension of danger.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Letter from the Editor, dated

CHERAW, S. C., March 11.

The warehouses in this place are full of cotton, chiefly stored by the Planters since the depression in price. I understand the prices paid within a few days, are, from 6 cents for a somewhat stained article, to 8 cents for the best. No wonder that the Planter should be unwilling to submit to this reduction, and yet it is very certain that the markets to which the article must be shipped will not at present justify more. Letters from Charleston mention the sale at 9 cents, of a large lot for which 9¼ had been offered and refused. The prices paid in Fayetteville, as compared with those here, afford fresh evidence of the value of a home market. The Observer has frequently had occasion to call public attention to the fact, that the Factories raise the price in Fayetteville. It is now a cent higher there than here. Merchants of this place are holders of probably 10,000 bales, which, if sold ten days ago, would have realized a large profit.

The Court of this District was in session last week —Judge Frost of Charleston presiding. Nearly the whole week, (from Tuesday morning till Saturday at midnight,) was taken up in an endeavor to try a case involving some 15 to $20,000.—Maury of Charleston vs. Lacoste of this place, arising out of letters of introduction given by the Defendant to a young man of this place, on the strength of which he bought $14,000 worth of goods from Maury, and failed. The action is brought to make Lacoste liable, as for a letter of credit. For the Plaintiff, Messrs. B. F. Hunt, an eminent Lawyer of Charleston, and Col. Blakeney and Mr. Gregg of this place. For the Defendant, Hon. Wm. C. Preston of Columbia, Richard Yeadon, (who adds to the duties of Editor of the Charleston Courier, an extensive legal business,) and Messrs. J. A. Ingliss, McIver and Hanna of this place. The argument is represented to have been exceedingly able; but the Jury could not agree, and were discharged at midnight. It is ascertained that they stood 10 for Maury, 2 for Lacoste. A Special Court is ordered in July.

Mr. Preston promised the Clay Club here a speech on Saturday night, but was obliged to abandon the intention in consequence of the above case not being closed. He has gone to Sumter, where he has another important case.

The violent storm of wind, hail, rain, and thunder and lightning, on Saturday, extended through all this region. Many parts of the road were strewed with prostrated fences.

☞ By the following Card of the enterprising Proprietor of the Cotton Plant, it will be seen that he is preparing to accommodate all who may wish to visit Wilmington on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit to that place:—

Mr. Hale: A great many inquiries are daily made, and particularly by our country friends, whether a conveyance will be ready to take passengers to Wilmington to see Mr. Clay. A large number are desirous of going from Elizabeth. For the information of all persons so inclined, you will oblige both them and myself by publishing this notice. I will have two Steam Boats ready for the occasion, to leave the Landing in time to go to Elizabeth on Monday the 8th April, remain there that night, and reach Wilmington the next day,—the 10th being set apart for the arrival of that great man. Should your Committee make arrangements to bring Mr. Clay up the River, it will afford me great pleasure to aid you with all my steam. I sincerely hope we will have the pleasure of his company in this place, as a guest of so many of my sincere friends. I hope to participate in your pleasure. Your friend, &c.

PROPRIETOR COTTON PLANT.
March 11, 1844.

SUICIDE.—We learn that Wm. Wallace McFarland, of Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C., committed suicide a few days ago, in his own house, by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. He had long been addicted to occasional fits of intemperance, and in that state was furiously violent and uncontrollable, though in his sober intervals polite and peaceable. He had been indulging for some days before his death, and in a fit of delirium tremens put an end to his existence.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A subscriber in Columbus County calls our attention to the fact, that no citizen of that county made application for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, and that two of those in the adjoining county of Bladen, who applied and received their discharge, have since their discharge made payments of debts due to him.

The Raleigh Standard, noticing a late trip of Senator Morehead, of Kentucky, from Washington to Connecticut, asks,—

"What will the Fayetteville Observer say to this? That it is perfectly right for a member of the national Senate to leave his seat on a political tour? The Editor is always ready to condemn General Saunders, the Representative from this District, if he happens to be absent for a day, and even goes so far as to *guess* at his absence when he is actually in his seat; but Senator Morehead is a *confidential* friend of Mr. Clay, and therefore blameless."

We notice this, not to answer the Standard's questions, but to say, that he *knows* that all he has said about our condemning Gen. Saunders for "a day's" absence, and "guessing at his absence," is *false.*

The beautiful account of the Funeral at Washington, which we have copied from the National Intelligencer, may be read with profit by all.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 4th, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Buchanan announced the death of Mr. Frick, a member of the House from Pennsylvania, on whom he pronounced a high eulogium; and, after adopting the usual resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, nothing of general interest occurred.

On Thursday, the principal part of the day was spent in debate on the resolution in relation to the Oregon Territory. And on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday next.

On Friday, but little business was done.

Mr. Buchanan presented a strong remonstrance against any change in the present Tariff.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress so to amend the Constitution that it may include the 15th and 16th verses of the 23d chapter of Deuteronomy. The Senators seemed generally at a loss to understand this until Mr. King said that one of these series was to the effect that "if a slave escape he shall by no means be given up." On motion of Mr. King, the question of reception was laid on the table.

On Saturday, the Senate did not sit.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll spoke eloquently of the Hon. Henry Frick, the deceased member, and offered resolutions of respect, which were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, a long conversation took place between Mr. Adams and the Speaker, having reference to the mode in which the report of the Select Committee, which had heretofore been laid on the table by a vote of the House, might be reached and again brought up for consideration. No action was taken.

After some unimportant business, the Pension Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed.

On Wednesday, the Speaker laid before the House the resignation of the Hon. Samuel Beardsley, of New York, a member of that body.

Mr. Dromgoole asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in relation to the basis of representation, which being read, on motion of Mr. D., were referred to a select committee of nine members.

The remainder of the day was spent in debate on the bill providing for establishing a uniform time for holding elections of President and Vice President throughout the United States, and for supplying vacancies in those offices. The subject was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

[Mr. Duncan of Ohio, took part in this debate, and the nature of his remarks, and the manner in which he was allowed to occupy two hours instead of one, may be gathered from the following, which we copy from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:]—

"The Doctor spoke an hour on the subject, and bore down heavily on the Whig party. At the expiration of his hour an effort was made to suspend the operation of the one hour rule, to enable him to proceed. This movement, however, failed, and as the best part of the Doctor's speech was yet to come, it was necessary to fall on some plan by which he might be enabled to finish it. Accordingly, Mr. Elmer got the floor and moved an amendment to the bill, and for appearance sake, made a few remarks upon it. When he concluded, the Doctor again sprung up, and had the floor awarded to him by Mr. Hopkins, who temporarily filled the Chair. Objection was made by various members, to Mr. D.'s being allowed to address the House again on the same subject, having already exhausted the time allowed him by the rule. The Chair, however, overruled all objections, and in the face of precedent, justice and every thing that was fair, decided that Mr. D. should proceed with his speech. Thereupon the Doctor went at it again with redoubled vigor, and with the apparent determination to annihilate the whole Whig party. Every thing was resorted to that could give effect to his onset. Graceful gesture, chaste diction, refined illustration, and all the other accompaniments of effective oratory, for which he is so remarkable, were displayed in the greatest abundance. He did not confine his attention to the Whig party, but carried the war into Africa, and made a desperate assault upon our faithful ally, *the old Coon.* He exhibited a drawing, representing him embowelled, and held it up to the crowd of gaping locofocos who surrounded him. He took delight in contemplating the condition the animal was represented in, and almost convinced himself that it was no fancy sketch, and that the old *varmint* was really suffering all the agonies of a violent death. He commented on his hopeless case, and said there were symptoms that his dissolution was at hand. The illusion, however, was but momentary and the conviction soon returned to the gazing crowd around him, not only that the old coon was alive and kicking, but that in truth he never possessed more vigor, nor never enjoyed a better prospect of a long life than at present. The Whigs all the while looked on with complacency and offered no interruption to these proceedings. They were very willing to allow the locofocos the innocent amusement they seemed to derive from viewing an imaginary representation, not of the fate that awaits our friend and ally, but the doom his enemies would willingly consign him to. The doctor finding that the interest with which his picture was viewed when first presented, began to subside, as the conviction took hold of the minds of his brother Locofocos, that it was a mere device intended to deceive them, by inspiring hopes that could not be realised, brought out from under his desk a couple of painted banners, about 4 feet square, which he said had been used by the Coons during the last Presidential campaign. These, with the assistance of several of his friends, he held up in front of the Speaker, and exhibited as the doings of the incorrigible Whigs. These he also commented on, and contended that if something was not done to prevent the coon party from manufacturing such things to turn the peoples' heads with, the country would be ruined. The doctor spoke out his second hour, and made a speech which I think will add to the fame he already enjoys, as an original and unique debater. It was quite characteristic of the man, and when that is said, a better idea can be formed of it, than could be conveyed by another description."

On Thursday, Mr. Burke, from the select committee to which had been referred the memorial of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, reported a resolution empowering said committee to send for persons and papers.

This resolution gave rise to considerable debate between Messrs. Cave Johnson, Causin, Burke, and Cranston, which was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

The rules were then suspended for one hour to take up the bill relating to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. Clingman being entitled to the floor, addressed the House partly in vindication of his own political position, but mainly in reply to the political speech made the day previous by Mr. Duncan.

The hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy, and after some time spent in its consideration, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, the morning hour was consumed in debate on the Rhode Island memorial.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to modify and amend the present Tariff, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution of thanks to the British authorities at Gibralter, and the officers and crew of H. B. M's ship Malabar, for the zeal displayed in endeavoring to save the U. S. ship Missouri, was passed unanimously.

On Saturday, the morning hour was taken up in discussion relative to the Rhode Island memorial. The further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report to accompany the bill reported by him yesterday, on the subject of the Tariff, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Private bills occupied the remainder of the day.

"ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD."—Under this head, the last "North State Whig" comes to us with the following Address, over the signature of Dr. Andrew Shanklin, "the father of the crowning measure of the last Legislature—the *Terrapin law,*" in which the Doctor declares himself a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. "The Doctor," says the Whig, "takes an early start, and well he may, for Baldy is a hard nag to contend with. But although the Doctor is, in most respects, a full-blooded democrat, yet, as he goes for protecting our home productions—as witness the Terrapin law—and as he is vastly Baldy's superior in intellectual endowments and in acquaintance with the political affairs of the Nation and the world, we predict he will lay Baldy out "as cold as an iron wedge."

"To the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina.

"Fellow Citizens: When, in the course of political events, it becomes necessary that one democrat should oppose and take the stump against a brother democrat, a decent respect for the wishes of the party compels him to declare the causes which lead to the conflict.

"Experience has long since proved that, as it is well Cæsar is dead no longer to trample on the liberties of his country, so is it far better *Andrew Shanklin* is alive to preserve the liberties of his country unfurnished forever. I hold these truths to be self-evident; that every man in general has his peculiar privileges, and every democrat in particular; that each has an unalienable right to run for Congress upon his own hook, whether he be from Hyde or from Nash, from the sea-board or the mountains, from the Alleghany or the Atlantic; that no man should yield his claims too far to the dictation of party caucuses and party conventions, but, standing in his own shoes, he ought frequently to proclaim his own nomination. I hold further, that he deserves best of his country who best promotes the interest of his country, and who does the greatest good to the greatest number, whether that number be composed of men or women, fish or flesh, fowls or terrapins; that Hyde and the lower counties have an interest to be represented in Congress which no man but myself can understand, and it were as idle to send a member from Nash for this purpose, as it were to send an Arab to legislate for the moon.

"With these views, fellow-citizens, with my past public services before you, and with a firm reliance upon your intelligence, I humbly submit my claims before you for a seat in the next Congress of the U. States. Remember the blood-stained fields of our revolution—remember the rich inheritance bequeathed by your illustrious sires—remember the ties of patriotism, the plains of Marathon and the gory heights of Waterloo—remember the Spartan band that stood at the straits of Gibralter and shook the Ethiop's throne, and let these remind you of your country. Give me but your support and victory shall be ours, and then shall the world and every body else know that, as *Napoleon* had his *Wellington,* as *Cæsar* had his *Brutus,* so *Baldy* has had his *Shanklin.*

"I am, fellow-citizens, respectfully yours,
A. SHANKLIN."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Steamers Buckeye and De Soto came in collision on the Mississippi river on the 1st instant, and in five minutes after the accident, the Buckeye went down. From sixty to seventy-five persons are supposed to have perished!

At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held at the Town Hall, on the 1st March, the following officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing year:

E. Fuller, President.
J. P. Leonard, 1st V. P., H. Leete, 2d V. P.
A. G. Stacy, Recording Secretary.
C. V. Guy, Corresponding Secretary.
T. W. Blake, Treasurer.
Standing Committee.—S. T. Hawley, A. J. Erambert, S. G. Smith, W. McL. McKay, John McCaskill, T. R. Murphy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, March 9, 1844.

Mr. Hale: In the last Carolinian I see a graphic sketch of our village, by the Editor. From his short stay with us, he must indeed have scrutinized our town closely, from the pretty correct account given of it. But when or where he derived his information of our finny tribe, I am unable to say, particularly as to one of the species,—the Shad. It is true, a few years ago there was a report that a Locofoco of an adjoining State had introduced a bill into the Legislature to compel Shad to run this River. The Editor might have heard this, and very naturally supposed that the bill passed, and that Shad did come up to Lumberton, a fact that we would be glad to realize could it be so.—Heretofore Shad have never been known in this River.

Counterfeits.—We learn that notes of the "Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of S. C." —10 dollar counterfeits—are in circulation, the general appearance of which, at first glance, is very good. The paper in the counterfeit is of a much whiter appearance than in the genuine—numbering and filling up in a stiff, bad, hand-writing—Cashier's name, S. T. Robinson, in a stiff, tremulous hand—President's name, Daniel Ravenel, in the counterfeits is Daniel Ravenes. The Counterfeits, we have seen, are dated 28th May, 1842.—*Raleigh Register.*

Congress.—Before the interruption caused by the late melancholy occurrence on board the Steam Frigate, business had been making sufficiently slow though laborious progress through the two Houses of Congress. Thirteen weeks, three calendar months, has Congress been in session, and in all that period (long enough to have crossed the Atlantic six times) has been consummated no act but the act to refund the fine paid by General Jackson in 1815, and the act (which the President has informed Congress is of no avail) for authorizing certain transfers of appropriations in the Naval service.

Yesterday another day elapsed without the transaction of business in either House, being dedicated to the duty (having become a custom) of paying to the memory of a deceased member, the Hon. Henry Frick, Representative from Pennsylvania, the respect of immediate adjournment upon his death being announced.

To-day, beyond doubt, both Houses will begin seriously to work. And well they may, for they have a great deal of work to do within a short time, if they adjourn, as has been proposed, and as it is much to be desired that they may, on the first of June.

Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, March 9.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, arrived last night, from Liverpool, 6th Feb. We have Liverpool papers to the 6th and London to the 5th, but see nothing important in them. The commercial intelligence will be found under the appropriate heads. The Liverpool touched on the West Bank coming up the Bay, but got off without receiving any damage.

The trial of O'Connell was progressing but it appeared to be the general impression that it would end without a verdict. The Attorney General had challenged one of the counsel to mortal combat.

Mr. O'Connell was to commence his speech on Monday, the 6th. His statement, it was said, would be much more of a political, personal, and historial character than an argument on the law of conspiracy or a commentary upon the evidence.

It was generally stated that the counsel and agents for the traversers had determined not to examine a single one of the many witnesses now in town, summoned up from all parts of the country, and including Roman Cathelic Bishops, members of Parliament, and ex-magistrates. The cause assigned for this arrangement was, that the case of the defendants was already so triumphant a one, that defensive evidence had become wholly unnecessary.

General Bertrand, the faithful adherent of Napoleon, died at Chateauroux on the 1st inst.

Intelligence had been received at Paris of the death of the Infanta Carlota, consort of Don Francisco de Paula, and sister of the King of Naples, of Queen Christina, the Duchess of Berry, &c. at Madrid.

This event derives immense importance from the prospect it opens of the marriage of her son with Queen Isabella, and the consequent settlement of the affairs of Spain.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 5.

The demand for Cotton, which improved last week, has continued to increase daily, and the business transacted is to an extent unprecedented. The advance since Friday is ¼d. per lb. for American and Surat, ½d. for Egyptian, and fully ½d. for other descriptions. The market has been very animated today, and closed with much firmness at the advanced quotations. Speculators have taken 56,000 American.

New Orleans.—At a special election held in the city of New Orleans on the 26th of last month for a Senator in the State Legislature, (to fill a vacancy,) Thomas Slidell the "Democratic" candidate, was chosen by a majority of some 450 votes. This was a result not expected by the Whigs, whose journals in New Orleans all speak the same language in imputing it to gross fraud and corruption. Thus says the Bee: "This result was altogether anticipated by us, as soon as we heard that the judges had decided upon receiving the naturalization certificates issued by Judge Elliott, and which have been pronounced by the committee of the House of Representatives illegal and fraudulent. Scarcely less than *one thousand* of these votes were taken, and ninety-nine hundredths of them were given to the Locofoco candidate." To the same effect says the Tropic: "Of the myriads of illegal votes cast, we defy the whole Locofoco party to find one dozen given to Mr. Roselius, while it is undeniable that more than eight hundred were cast for his opponent, Mr. Slidell. That the election is null and void—that it was carried by fraud and violence, there can be no doubt."

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a house on Boundary street, occupied by H. B. Eilers, and owned by Mr. Mindell, which was consumed, and before its progress could be stopped, owing to the scarcity of water in that neighborhood, the dwelling houses of Richard Simpson and Wm. B. Jones, adjacent, were also destroyed, besides an unoccupied house in another direction. Mr. Jones and Mr. Simpson saved their furniture in a damaged condition; Mr. Eilers lost the greater part of his. Neither of the sufferers had any insurance, and they are cases appealing strongly to the substantial sympathies of our citizens. These we hope to see brought into active exercise.

Wilmington Chronicle.

"More gold, and bigger lumps."—We learn that the mine near Lincolnton, worked by Messrs. Cansler & Johnston, is producing gold very rapidly. Several large lumps have recently been obtained weighing 267 dwts. and seven 37, 60, dwts., & each news.—*Mecklenburg*

Amer[illegible] ing to [illegible] sent 34,000,000 of sheep States; exhibiting an increase 5,000,000 during the last five animals at a moderate and reputation, are worth at least $ The annual amount of wool is 90,000,000 lbs.—worth about $ Of the whole number of sheep in New York owns nearly *one-fifth*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Brigade Court Martial for the trial of Col. Duncan McCormick reassembled on Monday last, and, we understand, adjourned *sine die* at half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The final proceedings are of course not known; but we learn that sufficient testimony was before the Court to convince reasonable men that there were not sufficient grounds to warrant the prosecutors in preferring charges.

MARRIED,

In this town, on 7th inst., by Joseph Arey, Esq., Mr. NEILL JOHNSON, to Mrs. BENETTA POINTER.

In this county, on 13th ult., by Joseph Arey, Esq. Mr. JACOB WILLIAMS, to Miss LUCINDA STONE.

In this county, on 13th ult., by Joseph Arey, Esq. Mr. JOEL WILLIAMS, to Miss CASEY WILLIAMS.

In Montgomery county, on the 7th instant, at the house of J. C. Lilly, by Sam'l H. Christian, Esq., Mr. GEORGE M. BRUTON, to Miss MARTHA CHRISTIAN.

In Richmond county, on the 25th ult., by Elisha T. Long, Esq., Mr. LEVI STERN, a native of Germany, to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of Isaac D. Hall, of said county.

In New Hanover county, on the 29th ult., by —— McIntire, Esq., Mr. J. O. BOWDEN to Miss SARAH AMANDA, daughter of Washington Collins, Esq.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., RICHARD HENRY GAINES, son of James L. Gaines, Esq., aged four years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 20th January, Dr. SAMUEL S. HARRIS, aged 48. Also, on the 24th ult., of Influenza, Mr. ISAAC C. POTTS, aged 26.

In Weldon, on the 4th inst., Mr. WM. H. HALL, in the 29th year of his age, late a train agent on the Wilmington Rail Road.

In Ashborough, on the 1st inst., THOMAS C. SWAIM, only son of the Editor of the "Asheborough Citizen," in the 12th year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th instant, ANN ELIZABETH, aged 4 years 8 months and 16 days, daughter of J. W. Hampton, Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

In Columbus county, on Friday last, suddenly, RICHARD L. BYRNE, in the 44th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 13.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6½ a 7	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	8 a 9¼	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	55 a 60	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3 a $3¼	Salt, (bushl.)	50 a 60
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—But little Cotton coming to market, and not much change since our last paper. Notwithstanding the decline in the New York market, prices here are pretty well supported, as most of the sales are at 8½ to 9, which is about as much as such Cotton is worth in New York.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 75 a 8 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine goes off quick at 2 05; there is something of a scarcity at market Tar is from 95 cts. to $1, the last the rate of yesterday.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is about the same as at last report, both in price and demand; 4½ and 6 dollars cover sales. Some flooring boards brought 7¾ this week, and for a lot now in, superior, 8 is offered. Wide boards as before, 5½. Scantling rather better; a sale at 5. Some R. O. dressed hhd. staves brought 10, and a lot of rough, 8 dls. Shingles, 1½ to 2¼, sales.

Bacon is considered to be worth 7 cts., round.

There is a large supply of Corn in market; sales at about 50 cts., in lots.

A cargo T. I. salt, 3700 bushels, sold for 19 cts., cash.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 5.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 8½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 7¾ to 9¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 9¾, extremes.

At Columbia, Cotton 6½ to 8½, a decline of ¾ of a cent.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, March 9, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, Domestics, Gravel, &c. for E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, J. M. Rose, Geo. McNeill, J. Waddill, Jr., Salisbury Co. and Cook & Troy.

QUICKSILVER!!

JUST received and for sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
FOR SALE BY
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person wishing to examine it at any time previous to sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

TO TANNERS.

POUNDS slaughtered dry salted superior HIDES, trimmed and folded in order for transportation by wagons, just received for sale by

COOK & [illegible]
March 13, 1844.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 28.—Schr. United from New Orleans. 29.—Schrs. Henry Chase from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York; Sloop George from Charleston. March 1.—Brigs Baltic from Guadaloupe, David Duffie from New York, Br. brig Britannia from Antigua; Schrs. Sterling from New York, North Carolina from Philadelphia, Grampus from Charleston, H. Westcott from Turks Island. 2.—Schr. Troga from New York.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 29.—Schr. Lydia for Charleston. March 1.—Brigs Levant for Mariegalante, Rowland for Guadaloupe; Schr. Repeater for N. York. 2.—Brig Packet for Porto Rico; Schrs. Larch for Boston, Kosciusko for New York, Ann Smith for do. 3.—Schr. Experiment for Port au Spain, Trinidad. 4.—Schrs. Sterling for New Orleans, A. F. Thorn for N. York. 6.—Brig Appha for New Bedford; Schrs. H. Chase for Philadelphia, Regulus for New York, Ann for do., Caroline for Porto Rico, D. B. Kesler for Barbadoes, United for Richmond, Virginia; Sloop George for Charleston.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND J. LILLY.
March 8, 1844. 97tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Nimon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
March 13.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Messenger, and North Carolinian will publish one year.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th inst. a bound Boy, about nineteen years of age, by the name of JOHN E. THORNTON, low, stout built. All persons are warned from harboring said runaway, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

JAMES TART.
Sampson County, Feb'y 24, 1844. 97-3wpd

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail.
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)
New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-3mi

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower,* than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings,* including a splendid assortment of *French Prints,* comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞ Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats.

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wine & Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms,

September 2, 1843. 70tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. RUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY [illegible]

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-5-6, with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

Dec'r 20. E. J. HALE.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 in his high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Gluck's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

[illegible] Pills, that I have [illegible] with [illegible] Headache, Dyspepsia and Fever and Ague. Conscientiously I ought [illegible] what [illegible] of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and [illegible] by the use of [illegible] Pills, twelve boxes [illegible] Hamilton's Pills, all of which [illegible] but little or no relief. At last I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did so*; for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six [illegible] and I candidly confess that I have received [illegible] from the use of Dr. Spencer's Pills, [illegible] all be after me [illegible] that I [illegible] them, and I would earnestly recommend [illegible] suffering in any section to do likewise. In my opinion, the next medicine to be introduced to all incurring ailments. The Pills [illegible] a most good, that I would not feel [illegible] prescribed with them.

[illegible]

Price 25 cents per box, with [illegible]

For sale by Williams & Haywood, [illegible] Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale at the Fayetteville B[illegible]

[illegible] 25, 1843.

State of North Carolina,

[illegible] COUNTY.

Sa[illegible] Law Fall Term, 1843.

[illegible] R. Thornton,
[illegible]ied on Land.

[illegible]on of the Court, that [illegible] an inhabitant of this [illegible]oldication [illegible] six weeks, [illegible] appear at the next Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, to be held in Lumberton, on the [illegible] of March next, and replevy the property, or judgment will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

[illegible]alcom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of our Independence.

[illegible] L. N. WOOLEY, C. C. C.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,) Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 31tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* Kenneth Vuncannon and William Latham.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, requiring them to appear at the [illegible] this Court to be held for the County and at the Court House in Carthage, on the first Monday in April next, and replevy or answer, demur, or plead to issue or judgment will be rendered against them, and the land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, P. W. Mosely, Clerk of the said Court, Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the 68th year of our Independence.

[illegible] L. N. WOOLEY, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

[illegible] COUNTY.

Law Fall Term, 1843.

[illegible] R. Thornton,
[illegible]ied on Land.

[illegible]on of the Court, that [illegible] an inhabitant of this [illegible]oldication [illegible] six weeks, [illegible] appear at the next Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, to be held in Lumberton, on the [illegible] of March next, and replevy the property, or judgment will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

[illegible]alcom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth [illegible] A. D. 1843.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *Clk.*

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

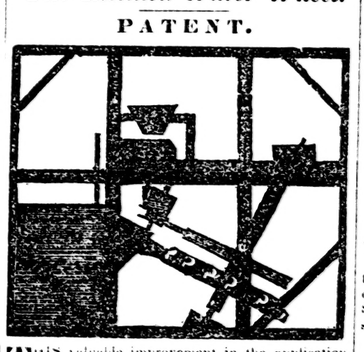
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 85tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

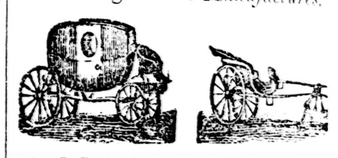
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 63tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents,*
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 89tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern,

January 28, 1843. 59-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.